

GARDNER, Edward.

Observations on the utility of inoculating
for the variolae vaccinae.

London, 1801.

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This pamphlet gives an interesting account of the
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of Jenner.

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OBSERVATIONS
ON
THE UTILITY
OF
INOCULATING
FOR
THE VARIOLÆ VACCINÆ,
OR
COW-POX.



BY *EDWARD GARDNER*,

Author of Reflections on the high Price of Provisions, &c. &c.

Opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat.
Cic.

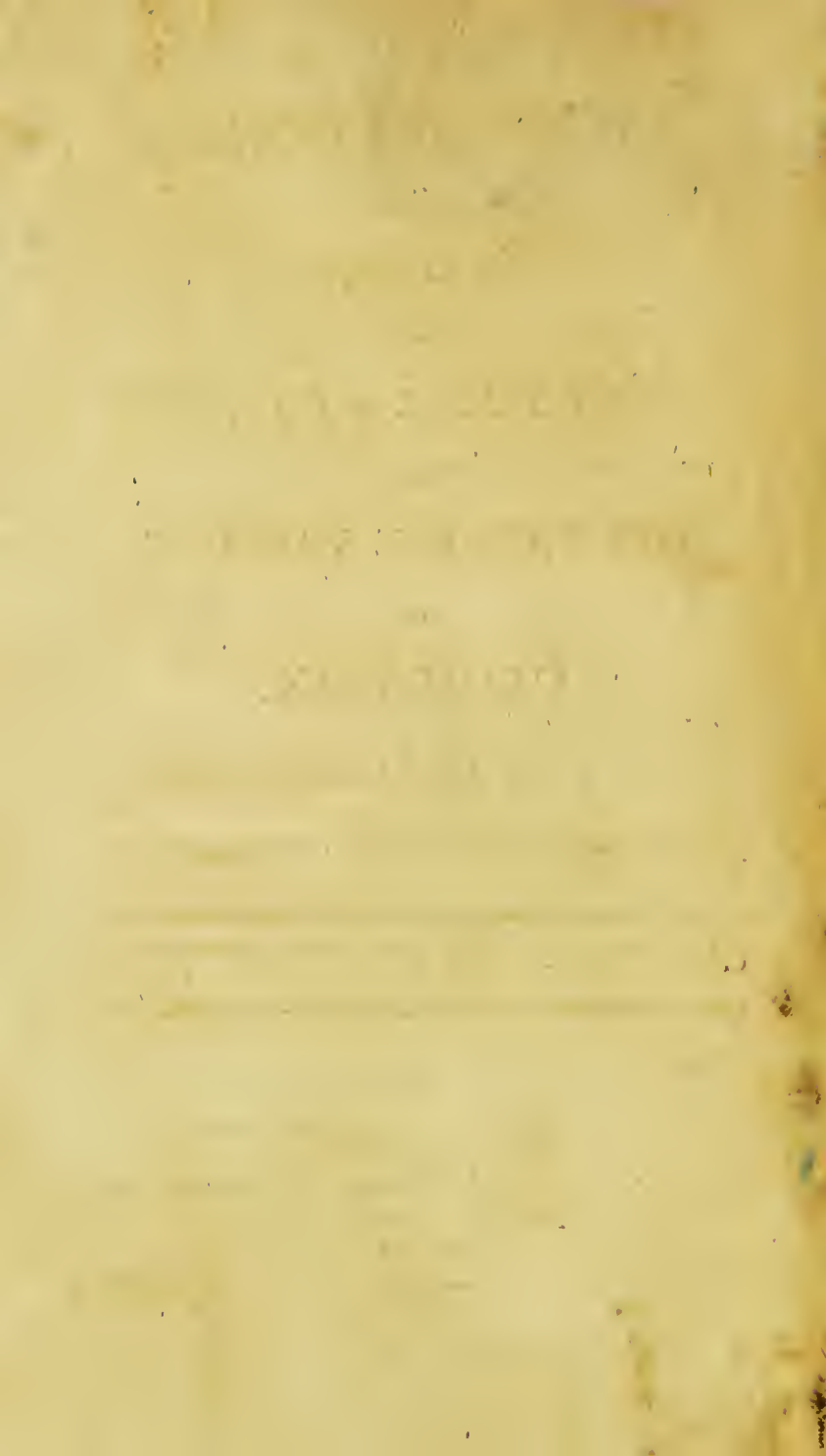
L O N D O N :

Printed at the Philanthropic Reform, St. George's Fields,
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1801.



TO
HENRY HICKS, Esq.

SIR,

THE following Observations on a most interesting subject, may with propriety be dedicated to you, and claim your patronage. You have ever been an able supporter of the practice, which it is the principal object of this essay to recommend.

Blest with a mind superior to popular prejudices, you set an example to your country, by submitting your offspring to the vaccine inoculation, at a period when that light which now so fully blazes upon it, was just beginning to dawn.

Nor did your benevolent exertions end here.—By pointing out the advantage of the practice, and vindicating its injured fame; you have had no inconsiderable share in diffusing the knowledge of a discovery,—more

important in its nature, and more beneficial in its effects, than any other that was ever communicated to the world.

Permit me to express the sincere happiness I feel on this occasion ; and the great respect with which I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

EDWARD GARDNER.

FRAMPTON,
January 15, 1801.

OBSERVATIONS, &c.

TO trace the unfoldings of the human mind, as society gradually advances from a state of barbarism to that of refinement, is both entertaining and instructive. The research is curious and interesting; and will place in a conspicuous point of view the real disposition of man. Ever active, and fond of novelty, we behold him at one moment fearlessly traversing the most distant regions, in pursuit of articles of luxurious gratification; at another we behold him recluse in his closet, sedulously exploring with a cautious step the intricate labyrinth of science. In either situation, he acts his natural part. The merchant finds his own profit, while he administers to the capricious appetites of others; and the philosopher has his feelings gratified by the ardent love of fame, which is perhaps the most rapturous of all sensations.

The human mind, ever anxious to secure its own felicity, must mould itself to the shape, and

appear in the color of its age. When the general voice of the people calls for improvement, science cannot remain stationary ; and the trials of ability which are furnished by the collisions of society, contribute to accelerate the progress of knowledge. They are the parents both of the elegant and the useful arts.

This universal spirit of emulation has given birth to enterprizes of the greatest moment ; and when united to an ardency of mind, and to a solidity of judgment, it has rendered its possessor immortal in the records of fame. We regard as the offspring of the same comprehensive capacity, of the same persevering industry, the discovery of the new world by Columbus, and of the theory of gravitation by Newton.

But though in every scientific pursuit, in which the enterprising mind of man is engaged, we may discern merits which claim our unqualified admiration, yet the proportion of fame which permanently attaches to such pursuits must be measured by their utility. Interest is a mighty magician, which metamorphoses every object in nature : whence we may conclude, that public

advantage is the test by which the labors of the learned and the ingenious will be finally estimated. Society, like those individuals which compose its aggregate, is wholly governed by motives of self-interest. It was not, perhaps, the high degree of nautical skill which was displayed at the battle of the Nile, that would have so highly elevated its illustrious Hero, but it was the public safety, with which this contest was closely connected, that rendered his dignity and his reward the objects of universal approbation.

In this view (and an examination of the history of mankind will prove it to be a true one), the frivolous pursuits which adapt themselves to the variations of fashion and folly, however they may for a moment engage the attention, must quickly be abandoned; but those researches, and their consequent discoveries, which prove ultimately of real benefit to the human race, will be stamped in indelible characters on the records of fame.

Correspondent to this idea, improvements in agriculture, and in the healing art, will stand the highest in the list of useful discoveries; as the support of the animal frame, and the preservation

of it from the effects of disease, must constitute the first of human necessities. Hence, those studies which tend to facilitate navigation, and to promote the interests of traffic, must give place to the labors of the husbandman and the physician; for the advantages which result from enlarged commerce are certainly problematical: men eminent for political sagacity have decried its extension, as destructive to the general felicity of the human race. The merchant may increase the pleasures of mankind, but the physician diminishes their misery. Nor have the labors of the medical world been in vain: the progress of the healing art, and of those branches of knowledge closely connected with it, have moved on towards perfection with an astonishing degree of rapidity.

The fields of physiology, and of chemistry, have been industriously cultivated within the last forty years. Many new and important lights have been thrown upon these subjects, by medical philosophers, inhabitants of various countries. Our own nation may boast of its John Hunter, whose name reflects lustre on his country; and France may claim immortal honor, by giving birth to a Lavoisier; but ought to blush with shame and guilt,

that she suffered such a man to be sacrificed at the shrine of the demon of political fury.

These general observations, if they are just, are not irrelevant to the professed object of this publication. If medical truths are of more importance to the happiness of the human kind, than the generality of those which excite public attention, the magnitude of the discovery which is the subject of these observations, must be felt and acknowledged.

The *small-pox*, if we regard the danger which accompanies it, the universality of its influence, and the consequences which too frequently attend it, may be truly considered, as the most terrible scourge that was ever inflicted on the human race.

There never occurred any thing so remarkable in the history of physic, as the appearance of this comparatively new and singular disease. Its origin may be traced, according to the Arabian authors, to the beginning of the seventh century. It first appeared in Egypt, in the reign of *Omar* successor to Mahomet, and it has been conjectured, according to the earliest authentic accounts,

that it was transplanted hither from the East. It was carried to America by the Spaniards, at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The first introduction of this ravaging disorder into *England*, was attended with the most distressing and dreadful consequences. Physicians were ignorant of the proper treatment of it; and every year produced a long catalogue of its victims. The first check which its malignity received, was by the introduction of the cool regimen, suggested by the immortal *Sydenham*, about the year 1665.

Inoculation had long been practised in Turkey; and was introduced into this country by Lady Mary Wortley Montague. It is said to have been practised in an obscure manner in Wales, previous to that event. Whether it has proved beneficial to the human race, considered collectively, is a question that has often been agitated; and still remains undetermined.

The highest improvement which the practice of inoculating for the small-pox has hitherto received, was that introduced by Mr. Sutton, between the years 1760 and 1770. It were needless

to recapitulate the particular treatment which constitutes this improvement. It is become familiar, not only to the medical practitioner, but to every well informed man in the kingdom.

But after all the meliorations which this malignant distemper has received, from the improved mode of inoculation, or that of the subsequent treatment, it still must be considered as the most dreadful disorder which exists in this island. This truth is self-apparent, and stands in need of no proof. It may not be improper to detail a few of its peculiar properties.

First. Every person, whatever may be his situation, constitution, or mode of life, is liable to be attacked by it: therefore if he cannot conveniently be inoculated, he is subject through life to the continual apprehension of danger; a danger too of no common kind. This cannot be said of any other disorder to which the human frame is exposed.

Secondly. Inoculation, though upon the whole favorable to security, is by no means a secure shield from the stroke of death. The numbers

who die of the inoculated small-pox, compared with those who are infected by contagion, are indeed very small, but numberless instances have occurred, where the inoculated disorder has proved fatal in its termination; and the experience of the last twenty years, in the district around me, strictly warrants the assertion, that the danger attendant upon inoculated small-pox is increased in an astonishing degree.

Thirdly. It often calls forth latent diseases into action: for frequent instances have occurred where scrofulous complaints have immediately followed the inoculated small-pox: nor is it any presumption to suppose, that they were intimately connected with the preceding disease,

Fourthly. Numerous are the instances which occasion us to deplore the loss of sight, from variolous pustules falling on the eyes.

Fifthly. Although the danger of marking the countenance is lessened by the practice of inoculation, yet instances have by no means been rare, where the number of indentations has been very extensive. This has not unfrequently happened,

even when the disease was communicated under every apparent favorable circumstance. This remark may appear frivolous to masculine philosophers; but they should remember, that they do not constitute more than one half of the community.

These are some of the peculiarities which distinguish the small-pox; and it must be allowed that if any thing could be discovered, to supersede the whole, or any of them, that discovery would be in the highest degree beneficial to human happiness.

This leads us directly to the object of our present inquiry. The singular notice, in the summer of 1798, of a disorder called *Cow-pox*, excited very particular attention; on account of the great usefulness which it was stated, would follow from inoculating with its *virus*, in preference to that of small-pox.

The person who first introduced the history of this disease to the attention of the public, and framed a theory founded on a great number of accurate experiments, was Dr. Jenner, of Berkeley in Gloucester.

The Cow-pox had long existed in Gloucestershire, where it was vaguely considered as a guard against the infection of small-pox. Berkeley, the residence of Dr. Jenner, is situated in the vale of Gloucester; and it is entirely surrounded by dairy farms, some of them of large extent. A disorder of this nature could not long escape the notice of an observing medical practitioner; and is well known that many years since *Dr. Jenner* sent an account of this singular disease, and its effects, as a preventive from the variolous infection, to the late Mr. John Hunter.

At what time the idea first struck Dr. Jenner, that the Cow-pox might be communicated from one human subject to another, by a series of inoculations, he has not told us. It was probable some years before the publication of his treatise; as many experiments were necessary to be made, before a discovery of so singular a nature could with propriety be brought forwards. His treatise entitled “An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ,” was published in London, in June 1798.

In this publication, Dr. Jenner, who, from his local situation, must have had opportunities of

the most extensive experience of the nature of this disorder, points out the symptoms and effects of it, when communicated casually from the cow. Any person familiar with those of small-pox, must be instantly struck with the similarity of symptoms.

“ Absorption takes place, and tumours appear in each axilla; the system becomes affected. The pulse is quickened; and shiverings, with general lassitude, and pains about the loins and limbs, with vomiting, come on.”

Jenner, page 5.

Let us compare these appearances with those attending small-pox, as described by medical authors. “ It begins with shivering and coldness, which is presently followed by excessive heat, and a violent pain in the head and back, vomiting, &c.”

Sydenham on the Regular Small-pox, page 79.

“ The patient complains of weariness, and upon taking exercise, is apt to sweat: these are succeeded by slight fits of heat and cold in turns; which, as the eruption approaches, become more

violent, and are accompanied with pains of the head, vomiting, &c.”

Buchan's Domestic Medicine.

We here clearly perceive, that the symptoms of small-pox and Cow-pox are so much alike, that analogy warrants the conclusion, that its essence is specifically the same. Dr. Jenner remarks, “ That what renders the Cow-pox so extremely singular, is, that the person thus affected is for ever after secured from the infection of small-pox; neither exposure to the variolous effluvia, nor the insertion of matter into the skin, producing this distemper.” He adduces twenty-three cases, in support of this very extraordinary fact: all of which strongly confirm his original position. It were needless to remark upon, or to detail these cases, as the curious enquirer may refer to the original work.

In addition to these cases, the reader will find some reflections respecting the theory of this disease, whether they are just or otherwise, it is difficult to ascertain, as every physiological subject is involved in a considerable degree of obscurity; arising from the complicated nature of the

animal economy. Yet it must be owned, that from facts lately brought forward by medical observers, Sir Christopher Pegge, professor of anatomy in the University of Oxford, and others, of high reputation, the opinion of Dr. Jenner has gained great weight.

The concluding part of the doctor's treatise consists of opinions on the nature of small-pox; a recapitulation of disagreeable consequences which often proceed from it, and a detail of the advantages which would probable arise from the substitution of Cow-pox. The following paragraph closes the book: "Thus far have I proceeded in an inquiry founded on the basis of experiment, in which conjecture has been occasionally admitted, in order to present to persons well situated for such discussions, objects for a more minute investigation. In the mean time, I shall myself continue to prosecute the inquiry, encouraged by the hope of its becoming essentially beneficial to mankind."

We have now taken a short view of Dr. Jenner's treatise; and cannot wonder, that such a singular discovery, a discovery which promised such great

advantages to the community, should excite universal attention. The cause was completely adequate to the effect. Every thing painful and dangerous, will ever be avoided by mankind; and when we find that persons of the first rank, and medical men eminent in their profession, discover an earnest desire of having their children inoculated with Cow-pox matter, we must consider this desire as an additional evidence. When we contemplate the ardor which so generally prevails for scientific inquiry, we must have expected, that a subject of such importance would soon be taken up by the philosophical world.

Dr. Pearson, of London, published a pamphlet on the subject of Cow-pox, in November, 1798; in the beginning of which we find the following just observation: "The more judicious part of the medical world will require the observations to be derived from much more extensive and varied experience, in order to appreciate justly the value of the practical conclusions; for there appears but little likelihood of improvements in practice being made, unless the subject be investigated by many enquirers, and the attention of the public at large kept excited."

Dr. Pearson collected from a variety of medical, and other gentlemen, who resided in different parts of the kingdom, such facts as might tend to illustrate the subject. It would be needless to enter into a recapitulation of them; suffice it to observe, that the general result of these communications has been strongly corroborative of Dr. Jenner's original discovery.

But I cannot avoid transcribing part of a letter written by Professor Wall, of Oxford, to Dr. Pearson; who had requested him to procure answers to certain queries. *"I receive but one answer, which is, that any person who has ever had the Cow-pox, has never been known to have the small-pox."*

The grand question, as it respects the benefit of mankind, must hinge upon one point; namely, whether the matter of Cow-pox produces the same disease upon the human subject, when it has been successively generated from one to another, as when taken immediately from the cow. Previous to the publication of Doctor Pearson's book, this experiment was made by Dr. Jenner, and since that period it has been carried very far indeed, and has been found completely to answer in every case.

The other propositions adduced by Doctor Pearson, are more of a theoretical than a practical nature. It would be idle to state them, as I proposed only to state such evidences as might induce the public to believe in the truth of the doctrine; for the important questions are, whether Cow-pox is a sure and safe preventive from the small-pox, and whether proper matter can at all times be procured for inoculation. Ingenious arguments concerning its theory may serve to evince the abilities of the discussors, but have no connection with general utility.

It may, however, be proper to remark, that a very important question is proved, beyond even the possibility of doubt; namely, "That the Cow-pox is not communicated in the state of effluvia or gas, nor by adhering to the skin in an imperceptibly small quantity, nor scarcely, unless it be applied to divisions of the skin, by abrasures, punctures, wounds, &c."

It is obvious, that this distinguishing peculiarity constitutes one of its most beneficial qualities; and is a circumstance rendering the full and complete establishment of the theory, which has at

length taken place; an object of the most momentous concern to the community.

Dr. Woodville; physician to the Small-pox Hospital in London, inoculated a great number of patients for the Cow-pox ; but by some extraordinary means, this inoculation produced eruptions similar to the small-pox. This, for a time, staggered the faith of many, respecting the assertion of Doctor Jenner ; but an extensive experience has proved, that the cases at the Small-pox Hospital did not go on uncontaminated by the small-pox virus constantly floating within its walls ; as in every case in the country, amounting to some thousands, no pustules like those described by Dr. Woodville appeared ; neither do they ever take place at those dairies, where the Cow-pox is communicated in what may be called the natural way. Indeed Dr. Woodville *himself*, in a subsequent publication, *confesses*, that the pustules were produced *by the agency of the variolated atmosphere of the hospital*.

That pure Cow-pox virus does not produce variolous-like pustules, is proved, among other

numerous evidences, by the accounts sent to Dr. Pearson.

“ In my private practice, not a single case, with eruptions resembling the small-pox, has occurred these last four months, and but a small proportion with any eruptions of any other kind. From my correspondents I have not had a single case with eruptions like the variolous, since that of Dr. Redfearn’s, of Lynn ;—not one of this sort in Mr. Kelson’s, of Seven-oaks, report of about 100 patients ; not one in the report of near 100 patients from Dr. Harrison of Horncastle, communicated to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks ; and, in short, not one case, with these eruptions, appears in the accounts from my other correspondents.”

Dr. Pearson on the Progress of the Variolæ Vaccinæ,
Med. and Physic. Journal, p. 216.

It were needless to repeat the variety of communications from every part of the kingdom, upon this interesting subject. It is sufficient to observe, that the result of every experiment was uniformly the same ; Cow-pox, in all cases, proving a safe and certain preventive from the small-pox.

Yet I must not pass over, in too cursory a way, the history of a great number of cases, which passed under the care of a medical gentleman in this county (Dr. Marshall, of Eastington); for there appears to be a peculiar propriety in giving it somewhat more at large; as, from local circumstances, those who may probably peruse this account, may, by means of an easy enquiry, be confirmed in its truth.

The *full* account of Dr. Marshall's practice may be seen in Dr. Jenner's Appendix to his first publications on the Variolæ Vaccinæ. It is contained in two letters, in which the symptoms of the cases are detailed; we will therefore in some measure abridge them, and state the result of this gentleman's experiments.

He inoculated 423 persons with the virus of Cow-pox. In this number were comprehended patients of all ages, from three months old to sixty years; yet in no one instance was the disorder attended with the least degree of danger; in no case was the patient prevented from following his ordinary employment; and only one pustule appeared in the whole course of his practice.

It is worthy of remark, that many of this gentleman's patients were women in different stages of their pregnancy; yet this circumstance produced no alteration, either in the nature or degree of the disease. We may consider this, as one great advantage which Cow-pox possesses over small-pox; for it is well known, that extreme danger attends pregnant females, when infected by the last disorder.

It has been asserted, that Cow-pox has only a temporary influence over the constitution; and that it cannot but for a given time enable it to resist the attack of small-pox. This assertion has been made with all the confusion, though with some degree of the caution of uncertainty; and will be found to proceed from those persons, who, in the infancy of the enquiry, displayed very strong prejudices against the new inoculation; which were forced to give way before the vast mass of evidence which was every day rising before them.

This charge, brought against the practice of vaccine inoculation, can easily be refuted; as we have abundant experience, of more than thirty years elapsing, and the patients remaining still

insusceptible of small-pox. Rational analogy too authorises and fully warrants the conclusion, that the Cow-pox, during life, is a preventive from variolous infection. In justice to one of those gentlemen, Mr. Cooke, of Gloucester, who brought forward his sentiments respecting the vaccine disease proving only a temporary security against the small-pox, it must be observed, that he has, in a most manly and candid manner, retracted his original opinion; confessing that it was taken up hastily.

It is to be observed, that in consequence of the public curiosity being excited by the singular practice of Cow-pock inoculation, many reports were circulated adverse to the doctrine of security. Some cases of Cow-pox were adduced, which, it was asserted, did not prove a protection from the variolous disease. To obviate these objections, Dr. Jenner published an addition to his first treatise. This was entitled, "Further Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ," and made its appearance in May, 1799.

The design of Dr. Jenner, in this treatise, is to remove the unfounded prejudices which had taken place against his discovery; and to point out more

particularly the distinction between the spurious Cow-pox and the true; and in pursuance of this idea, he details the history of a case, which appears to be similar to those, which had so often been mentioned in conversation.

Sarah Merlin was affected with a supposed Cow-pox, *large white blisters appeared on the fingers of each hand*; which, together with the arms, were inflamed and swelled; but no constitutional indisposition followed*. This malady was called Cow-pox, and recorded as such in the mind of the patient. “She became regardless of the small-pox; but, upon being exposed to it some years afterwards, she was infected, and had a very full burthen.”

“*She became regardless of the small-pox.*” This ideal security, in the mind of an uninformed person, who had passed her life in a country where Cow-pox had prevailed time immemorial, could only arise from the fact, that it is an actual preventive

* The case of Mr. Jacobs, recorded by Dr. Beddoes, appears from this circumstance to be exactly correspondent to this case; both patients were undoubtedly affected by spurious Cow-pox.

from small-pox : for such an idea could not become general, but by its truth.

Dr. Jenner, in this publication, in order to guard the public as much as possible against erroneous conclusions, points out the sources of a *spurious* Cow-pox.

But not to enter into distinctions merely medical, it is sufficient to observe, that a spurious Cow-pox does exist, which so nearly resembles the true in its local appearance, that by the inexperienced it may easily be mistaken for it. *Dr. Jenner* proves the existence of a spurious sort, by a rational analogical deduction ; for, admitting the similarity between the action of cow and small-pox virus, he says it is a well-known fact, that a spurious kind of the latter disease may take place, when imperfect variolous matter is made use of ; and which so strongly imitates the true, as very frequently to be mistaken for it.

This curious fact is proved, by a reference to the authority of *Mr. Kite*, surgeon, of Gravesend ; and by a detail of several cases, contained in a letter from *Mr. Earle*, surgeon, of Frampton-

upon-Severn, who communicates no less than eight histories of spurious small-pox. Seven of these patients had the disease afterwards, either in the natural way, or by inoculation; and the eighth, by cautiously avoiding the chance of infection, escaped from it through life.

Dr. Jenner concludes from these circumstances, that the Cow-pox virus in a certain state, (which may be termed imperfect, as it respects its preventive powers), will produce a disorder analogous to this kind of small-pox.

The present age is distinguished by a spirit of enquiry, equally active, intelligent, and useful: but this spirit, ultimately beneficial as it may be to the interests of humanity, is the mingled result of the understanding and of the passions. Complicated as is the mind of man, it is almost too much even to hope, certainly too much to expect, candour unmixed with prejudice to prevail in any philosophical discussion. On these principles we would wish to account for those apparent illiberalties, which have been too frequently displayed by some of Dr. Jenner's opponents. Superficial

observation would deduce their origin from the malignant spirit of envy.

But every deviation from established practice, any medical theory which overturns old and deep-rooted opinions, must always encounter opposition. This opposition is natural to the human mind; and he must be a philosopher possessed with wonderful powers of self-denial, who can wholly suppress the sigh of sorrow, when he contemplates another's fame.

Consistent with this idea, it would answer no purpose to register the number of rash, unwarrantable assertions; to notice the various histories of mistaken cases; to relate the many instances of unphilosophical conclusions, unsupported by the known laws of physiology, or to recapitulate the variety of occasions, on which erroneous opinions, forged on the anvil of prejudice, appeared to triumph for a time over well-matured knowledge, founded upon the broad and solid basis of experience.

But *Truth* must as certainly conquer, as she is herself invincible. The public is ever attentive to

its own interest; and the little time which has elapsed since the promulgation of an important discovery, has proved, that it is ever ready to embrace with cordial affection the man, who holds forth any means by which health may be preserved; and we hesitate not to affirm, that the time must speedily arrive, when inoculated Cow-pox will be universally disseminated; and that it will finally expel its fatal predecessor, the small-pox, from the face of the earth.

This review of the most important subject that ever occurred, or perhaps that can possibly ever occur, in physiology, has been delayed, until numberless experiments had been made, which have proved the theory of Cow-pox to be founded upon the firm basis of truth. If a dictatorial decision had been obtruded on the world, in an early stage of the enquiry, it would appear to savour more of fond predilection, and of unwarrantable zeal, than of unbiassed impartiality, and of well-grounded judgment. At the commencement of the practice, the cases must have been comparatively few; subsequent examination has enlarged the prospect, and placed it in a very conspicuous point of view.

The opinions which I have formed are the result of a no less careful, than comprehensive view of the subject. They are opinions not merely theoretical. I have *seen* a great number of patients inoculated with Cow-pox virus, who were afterwards subjected to the variolous test; all of whom resisted it.

And when we consider the slightness of the indisposition which attends inoculated Cow-pox, that the disease cannot be communicated by effluvia, that it never calls latent disorders into action (for neither scrofula, the too common consequence of small-pox, nor any other complaint, can trace its origin to Cow-pox), we must regard the discovery as the most important to human health, and to human life, that ever was made since the creation of the world.

I must again repeat, that these conclusions are not drawn from the fallacious sources of theory; but are founded on the substantial basis of experiments, as accurately conducted, as they have been astonishingly multiplied. The narrow foresight of some, and the deep-rooted prejudice of others, for a while prevented the progress of truth;

but its advance, though frequently impeded, is never wholly obstructed. Its march may frequently be slow, but the completion of it is always sure.

I confess, that I write under the most warm and lively impressions, of the importance of that practice I so strongly recommend. As a member of a Christian community, the characteristic of whose religion is to do good to our fellow creatures, I cannot but feel much gratified by a discovery, which, in every point of view, is so highly beneficial to that community; as a friend to my native country, and being somewhat proud in observing the rank it bears in the scale of the world, for the praise of scientific discoveries, I am happy in the reflection, that this very important one was made by a native of England.

Equally wise and humane was the Roman maxim, "Reward him more who saves a citizen, than him who slays a foe." The remuneration of a brave and fortunate *hero* is the certain appendage to his achievements; yet the hero's claim is doubtful and problematical, when weighed in the scale of strict moral justice: but the physician who

disarms a powerful foe, who with a deadly weapon assaults the life and health of the whole human race, prefers a claim, which reason, philosophy, and religion, must approve.

Whether the discoverer of the inoculation of the Cow-pox may ever receive a public testimony of his country's grateful approbation, may be uncertain; but one thing we are sure of, that the rising generation, many of which owe their lives to the fruits of his genius and his labours, will remember for ever, with feelings of the warmest affection, the name of JENNER!

FINIS.





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Gardner, Edward

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